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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
2	AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
	Government,)
5	vs.) Case No. 3:17-cr-82-1
6	RANDALL KEITH BEANE,)
7)
8	Defendant.)
9	SENTENCING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS A. VARLAN
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11	Tuesday, July 24th, 2018 10:09 a.m. to 10:51 a.m.
12	<u>APPEARANCES</u> :
13	ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:
14	CYNTHIA F. DAVIDSON, ESQ.
15	ANN-MARIE SVOLTO, ESQ. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF U.S. ATTORNEY
16	800 Market Street Suite 211
17	Knoxville, TN 37902
18	ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT HEATHER ANN
19	TUCCI-JARRAF: (Appearing Pro Se)
20	STEPHEN G. MC GRATH, ESQ. (Elbow Counsel) ATTORNEY AT LAW 9111 Cross Park Drive
21	Building D, Suite 200
22	Knoxville, TN 37923
23	REPORTED BY:
	Teresa S. Grandchamp, RMR, CRR
24	P.O. Box 1362 Knoxville, Tennessee 37901
25	(865) 244-0454

	1	THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. The
	2	United States District Court for the Eastern
	3	District of Tennessee is again in session. The
	4	Honorable Thomas A. Varlan, Chief United States
	5	District Judge, presiding.
	6	Please come to order and be seated.
	7	THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning,
	8	everyone. Let's call up the next case, please.
	9	THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Criminal Action
10:09AM	10	3:17-cr-82, United States of America versus Randall
	11	Keith Beane.
	12	Cynthia Davidson and Anne-Marie Svolto
	13	are here on behalf of the government.
	14	Is the government present and ready to
	15	proceed?
	16	MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor.
	17	THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Mr. Randall Keith
	18	Beane representing himself, Stephen McGrath, elbow
	19	counsel.
10:09AM	20	Present and ready.
	21	THE COURT: Are we ready to go?
	22	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
	23	THE COURT: All right. We are here for
	24	imposition of judgment and sentence in this case.
	25	What we'll do is: Although you're representing

yourself, Mr. Beane, you're also here as the 1 2 defendant in this case. So I'm going to ask you to come up to the podium. If you'd like to be joined 3 4 by Mr. McGrath, fine, or you can just come yourself, 5 and we'll begin. 6 MS. DAVIDSON: Your Honor, we believe that 7 there is an issue of forfeiture that perhaps needs 8 to be taken up before sentencing. 9 THE COURT: Okay. What is that? 10:10AM 10 MS. SVOLTO: Your Honor, if I may handle 11 There is a Motion For Preliminary Order of 12 Forfeiture. 13 THE COURT: The Court has -- notice of that 14 was filed this morning, I believe, or --15 MS. SVOLTO: Yes, it was, Your Honor. THE COURT: We'll address that first. 16 ahead. 17 18 THE DEFENDANT: I have a matter I'd like to take care of first, if that's okay. 19 10:10AM 20 THE COURT: We'll, let's start with this, and then we'll take up your matter. 21 22 All right. Go ahead. 23 MS. SVOLTO: Your Honor, we're seeking 24 forfeiture of the 2017 Integra motor home that the 25 defendant purchased with the funds that he had

transferred from the certificates of deposit and into his USAA account, and we're asking that the Court enter a Preliminary Order of Forfeiture based on testimony produced at trial and the exhibits that the government introduced and were admitted at trial that showed that, in fact, the Entegra motor home is directly traceable to the funds the defendant obtained through the bank fraud allegations and for the wire fraud.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. SVOLTO: And we would also note that the testimony at trial showed that, in fact, the defendant admitted that he used a bank account number that was his Social Security number in order to obtain certificates of deposit using a routing number to the Federal Reserve Bank alleging that this belonged to some trust.

Of course, the jury found that the defendant was guilty, and based on the jury finding and the evidence produced at trial, we believe that the requisite nexus is there that the motor home was, in fact, purchased with fraudulently-obtained proceeds.

And we would also note that the motor home formed the basis of the money laundering

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conspiracy allegation for which the defendant was also found guilty by the jury and that the motor home was purchased with SUA proceeds, proceeds of a specified unlawful activity, and that because of that, it should be forfeited to the United States.

I would also just note for the Court and for the defendant -- I've spoken with elbow counsel -- that the United States intends to seek permission from the Attorney General to restore funds that may be obtained from the defendant through the sale of the motor home toward the restitution that may be ordered in this case. So the intention of the government is to restore the funds to the victim bank in the case.

And the government also saw that in the Indictment a money judgment in the amount of \$553,000 and -- actually, \$553,749.99, which constitutes the proceeds the defendant personally obtained; not necessarily what the victim bank lost but what the defendant himself obtained.

The testimony produced at trial showed that the defendant made a number of purchases, including the motor home. I'd also included a Ford truck that was returned later. That is not included in that money judgment calculation.

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But the defendant also admitted, and it's outlined in the motion the government filed this morning, to making other purchases, including paying off his insurance policy and paying four different consumer loans. All of those leans were backed by the victim bank.

So the victim bank received those funds directly. It's not part of the victim bank's restitution award. So we are asking that the defendant be held responsible for a forfeiture money judgment in the amount of \$553,749.99.

We would ask the Court to reflect on the trial transcripts. I've outlined some of the pertinent quotes and citations there. And the fact that the defendant did admit to making those purchases.

There was witnesses from Buddy Gregg
Motor Homes who testified that the defendant chose
the motor home and wired the funds.

And so -- and based on the exhibits outlining the defendant's banking activity, we think it shows directly a wire transfer of just over \$493,000, which was for the purchase of that motor home.

So we'd ask the Court to rely on that

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in determining that there is a requisite nexus to forfeit the motor home itself and also that the evidence at trial showed that the defendant personally obtained just over \$553,000.

THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Beane, the government has brought the motion for entry of a Preliminary Order of Forfeiture, as you heard outlined today by the United States attorney, as well as set forth in the motion.

Would you like to offer any response to the government's motion? And if you do -- yeah, you can -- you can proceed from the table for purposes of this proceeding.

I have a standing THE DEFENDANT: declaration. No. 1, With full responsibility, accountability and liability to declare true, accurate and complete, I duly declare the following and that I am conscious and competent to make such declaration, now duly made, issued and entered into this alleged action or actions here and now for all to rely upon.

And, No. 2, That the alleged court, Thomas A. Varlan, Cynthia Davidson, and Marie Svolto, Department of Justice, etcetera, do not have the authority or jurisdiction over me to conduct any

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proceedings against me as duly declared by standing declarations, precipes, orders, and notices as set forth in documents 19, 98, 101, 102, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 160, and 215, and all other documents filed in the above-referenced case regarding said lack of jurisdiction and authority of others over me.

And, No. 3, That any proceedings and statements made, including by elbow counsel, Stephen G. McGrath, do not waive my declarations, precipes, orders and notices, nunc pro tunc, praeterea preterea.

And, No. 4, No. 1 above restated and all said documents and restated and incorporated by reference here now as if set forth in full.

And, No. 5, Due and fair notice is hereby duly given that everyone present, including but not limited to Thomas A. Varlan, Cynthia Davidson, Anne-Marie Svolto, and myself are each being held to act with full responsibility, accountability, and liability.

And, No. 6, That this alleged action is and was legally and lawfully ordered dismissed with prejudice on 22nd of January 2018, and that there is no authority, jurisdiction or consent to persist

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with any proceedings of any nature or any kind 1 2 against me. No. 7, Duly made and issued, with full 3 due lawful authority, capacity and standing on this 4 5 24th day of July 2018. 6 You do not have authority or 7 jurisdiction to ask me any questions or conduct any proceedings here. 8 9 Your offer to contract is duly rejected without dishonor for due cause, nunc pro tunc, 10:17AM 10 11 praetera pretera and ab initio. 12 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Beane. Is there anything further you would 13 14 like to say in response to the government's request 15 for or Motion For Entry of Preliminary Order of Forfeiture? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: No. THE COURT: All right. Then the Court will 18 address that preliminarily at this point in time. 19 10:17AM 20 Before the Court is the government's Motion For Entry of Preliminary Order of Forfeiture, 21 22 Document 223. 23 In that motion the government seeks forfeiture of the interest of the defendant in 24 25 property derived from or traceable to property

derived from proceeds of the wire fraud and bank fraud violations and property involved in the commission of a money laundering offense, as set forth in the Indictment and pursuant to 18 United States Code §§ 982(a)(1) and 982(a)(2).

Specifically, as set forth in the motion, the United States seeks to forfeit the defendant's interest in the motor home that was the subject or testimony at trial, specifically identified as a 2017 Entegra Cornerstone 45B 45-foot diesel motor home, VIN number listed in the motion.

The United States or the government also seeks a personal money judgment in favor of the government and against the defendant for \$553,749.99, which the government contends is the amount representing the proceeds the defendant personally obtained as a result of the defendant's criminal violations.

First, to the extent -- based on the defendant's statement, to the extent the defendant is applying his arguments regarding the lack of jurisdiction of the Court or the lack of the authority of the Court to enter orders or address matters pertaining to the defendant, to the extent the defendant is raising those arguments as a

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response or in opposition to the government's Motion For Entry of Preliminary Order of Forfeiture, the Court would note its previous rulings in that regard and previous findings that the Court does, in fact, have jurisdiction over the defendant, specifically, over the federal criminal conviction at issue here today, and correspondingly has the jurisdiction and authority to address the government's Motion For Entry of Preliminary Order of Forfeiture. And to the extent that is a defense to the pending motion, the Court would reject that as a defense.

Furthermore, based on consideration of the motion itself, taking into consideration the facts and arguments set forth in the motion, also particularly taking into consideration the trial testimony, which the Court considered or listened to and considered at the trial, and the offense conduct of this defendant as set forth in the Presentence Report and as adduced at the trial, the Court would find it appropriate to grant the government's Motion For Entry of Preliminary Order of Forfeiture.

The Court has, in fact, previously entered a Preliminary Order of Forfeiture in this case as Document No. 224 which does address the money order and the money judgment -- excuse me --

the motor home and the money judgment, but the Court would at this time find the order of forfeiture to be appropriate and grant the government's motion.

All right. Any other preliminary matters we need to take up before proceeding forward with the sentencing?

 $\label{eq:MS.DAVIDSON:} \mbox{No, Your Honor.} \mbox{ Thank you.}$

THE COURT: All right. So, Mr. Beane, what I'm going to do at this point: For sentencing purposes, I need to ask you some preliminary questions. So we will ask you up to the podium, and -- and we'll swear you in for those purposes.

Then, after those preliminary questions, just so you'll know how we're going to proceed, we'll then address the Presentence Report, and the Court will determine whether there are any objections to the Presentence Report and the Court will determine whether to accept the Presentence Report.

The Court then would typically allow counsel for the parties or in this case you yourself representing yourself to address the sentencing factors that the Court must consider or the Court is to consider in determining an appropriate sentence in this case.

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1 So typically the counsel for the 2 government would go first and you would have a chance to address, in effect, what you believe the 3 sentence in this case should be based upon the 4 considerations before the Court. 5 And then after we do that, then if you 6 7 desire, the Court, separate from making any 8 arguments you would like to make regarding an 9 appropriate sentence, the Court would then allow you 10:22AM 10 to allocute or to say anything else you would like 11 to say as a defendant on your own behalf before 12 sentence is imposed. So that's how the Court plans 13 to proceed. 14 So if you wouldn't mind coming on up to 15 the podium and we'll have the courtroom deputy 16 administer the oath to you. 17 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Raise your right 18 hand. Do you solemnly swear to tell the 19 20 10:23AM

Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

THE DEFENDANT: I am here as myself,
presenting myself as myself, and I do speak true,
accurate and complete at all times.

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Beane. I just

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want to reconfirm or state to you that on

February 1, 2018, a jury found you guilty of Counts

1 through 5 of the Indictment in this case charging

you with wire fraud in violation of 18 United States

Code § 1343, Count 6 charging you with bank fraud in

violation of 18 United States Code § 1344, and Count

7 charging you with conspiracy to commit money

laundering in violation of 18 United States Code §

1956(h).

Do you understand, sir, that the offenses described in Counts 1 through 5 -- those are the wire fraud counts -- do you understand that those offenses require a sentence of up to 20 years' imprisonment, up to three years of supervised release, a fine of \$250,000, restitution, and a \$100 special assessment? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: You do not have authority or jurisdiction to ask me that question or to conduct any proceeding here.

THE COURT: All right. Let me return -- in light of that statement, let me just turn to counsel for the government.

Can you confirm in open court and for the defendant that those -- that that is the statutory range of imprisonment for the offenses

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described in Counts 1 through 5? 1 2 MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor. The range of imprisonment as to -- or just as you stated, up 3 4 to 20 years' imprisonment for each count. Just as 5 you stated it. 6 Do you want me to go through each 7 count? THE COURT: I'll start with Counts 1 8 9 through 5. MS. DAVIDSON: Okay. 1 through 5? 10:25AM 10 11 THE COURT: I just want the government to 12 confirm that statutorily that Counts 1 through 5 13 require a sentence of up to 20 years' imprisonment, 14 up to three years of supervised release, a fine of 15 \$250,000, restitution, and a \$100 assessment. 16 MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor, that's --17 THE COURT: All right. 18 MS. DAVIDSON: -- my understanding of the 19 statutory construction. 10:25AM 20 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 21 Next, Mr. Beane, do you understand that 22 the offense described in Count 6 -- that's the bank 23 fraud count -- requires a sentence of up to 24 30 years' imprisonment, up to five years' supervised 25 release, a fine of up to one million dollars,

restitution, and a \$100 special assessment? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Again, you do not have authority or jurisdiction to ask me that question, 3 4 nor to conduct any proceeding here. 5 THE COURT: All right. Again, Ms. Davidson, if the government could confirm its 6 7 understanding of the -- if the Court has correctly 8 stated the statutory range of imprisonment as to 9 Count 6. MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor, that is my 10:25AM 10 11 understanding of the statutory range. 12 THE COURT: All right. And then finally, Mr. Beane, do you understand the offense described 13 14 in Count 7, which is the conspiracy to commit money 15 laundering count, requires a sentence of up to 30 years' imprisonment, up to five years' supervised 16 release, a fine of up to one million dollars, 17 restitution, and a \$100 special assessment? 18 19 THE DEFENDANT: Once again, for the record, 10:26AM 20 you do not have authority or jurisdiction to ask me 21 that question, nor to conduct any proceeding here. 22 THE COURT: Again, if the government would 23 confirm the Court's understanding of the statutory 24 range of imprisonment as to Count 7. 25 MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor, that is my

1 understanding. 2 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Beane, next I 3 want to look at the Presentence Report. Have you, 4 in fact, received the Presentence Report issued by 5 the United States Probation Office in this case? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 7 THE COURT: And have you had a chance to review that? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10:26AM 10 THE COURT: All right. And do you have any 11 specific objections to the Presentence Report? 12 THE DEFENDANT: No. 13 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Davidson, have 14 you received the Presentence Report in this case? 15 MS. DAVIDSON: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Does the government have any objections? 17 18 MS. DAVIDSON: No objections, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: All right. The Court would 10:27AM 20 state while the defendant -- so the record is clear, 21 while the defendant has no specific objections to 22 the Presentence Report, the defendant has made 23 various filings, subsequent to the filing of the 24 Presentence Report, again, which the Court would 25 concur would not be construed as specific objections

to the Presentence Report, but, instead, as continued objections to this Court's jurisdiction and/or authority.

To the extent those objections apply to the Presentence Report itself as general objections, the Court again would reiterate its previous finding that the Court does, in fact, have jurisdiction over the federal criminal conviction at issue here today. And the Court, in light of the lack of any specific objections to the Presentence Report by either parties, would accept the Presentence Report in this case.

All right. Next we talk about imposition of sentence, and we'll start with the government.

Mr. Beane, you can have a seat for just a couple moments. Thank you, sir.

Is there anything the government would like to -- the Court does note the government's filing of a sentencing memorandum, but anything from the government regarding imposition of sentence in this case?

MS. DAVIDSON: Based on our sentencing memorandum, the United States believes that a guideline sentence is appropriate in this case. It

meets all of the factors of 3553, including general and specific deterrence and respect for the law.

We would ask that the defendant's federal sentence be consecutive to his anticipated state court sentence in Jasper County, South Carolina. That was a charge for resisting arrest, and there is evidence in this case that the defendant also resisted arrest, and so we ask that the defendant suffer the consequences of both of those convictions and that they be consecutive.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

All right. Mr. Beane, now you can come back up to the podium, please.

Is there anything that you would like to say -- I'm going to give you the chance to allocute, if you would like, in a moment. But at this point you're representing yourself. If there is anything you'd like to say either in response to the government's argument regarding imposition of sentence or anything else you'd like to say on your own behalf regarding imposition of sentence in this case.

THE DEFENDANT: As far as the allegations of resisting arrest in South Carolina, there is no

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proof of anything I was arrested for. It was simply a charge of resisting arrest. There is no charge of anything else.

As far as this case is concerned, I'd argue the fact that I resisted arrest just for the record.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else you'd like to say about this case or about what the sentence should be in this case or what factors the Court should look at regarding the appropriate sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: Other than the fact that this Court has no authority or jurisdiction over me for any proceedings here.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Then, finally, before you sit down, now, as a defendant in a criminal case, even if you were represented by counsel, the Court would give you the chance to allocute or say anything you'd like to say on your own behalf before sentence is imposed. So that's what I'm asking you now. Is there anything further or anything you'd like to say on your own behalf to the Court before the Court imposes sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: Other than restating the standing declaration, I have nothing else.

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. McGrath, anything as elbow counsel? Would you like to consult with Mr. Beane any further or offer anything further?

MR. MC GRATH: No, we've spoken in the last couple days and I visited him out at the jail. So we've covered all those matters. So nothing to add, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Give me just a moment.

All right. The Court in this case has carefully reviewed the Presentence Report, considered the arguments presented by the parties, as well as the Court's considered the trial testimony in this case, and in a manner intended to comply with the Sixth Circuit's jurisprudence since the Booker case rendered the Sentencing Guidelines advisory and Gall v. United States' requirement that the Court make an individual assessment based on the facts presented and adequately explain the chosen sentence, the Court will explain its reasons for the sentence to be imposed in this case in discussing, among other things, the advisory guideline calculation and the factors discussed in 18 United States Code § 3553 relevant to this case. Based on

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those factors and considerations of the quidelines range, the Court will then impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes discussed in 18 U.S.C. § 3553.

First, with respect to the guideline calculation, that calculation is set forth in the Presentence Report to which there has not been objection, and as noted in paragraph 70, based on a total offense level of 33 and criminal history category of II, the guideline imprisonment range is 151 months to 188 months.

With respect next to the 18 United States Code § 3553 factors, first, the nature and circumstances of the offense. Again, the defendant was found guilty, as the Court has just discussed -has been found guilty by a jury of five counts of wire fraud, one count of bank fraud, and one count of conspiracy to commit money laundering.

His specific offense conduct is set forth, as well as that of his co-defendant, is set forth in some detail beginning at paragraph 6 of the Presentence Report, all of which the Court has reviewed.

I'm not going to reiterate all of that

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offense conduct today, but the Court has reviewed it in total and would incorporate the offense conduct as set forth in the Presentence Report as part of its analysis of the defendant's instant offense conduct, coupled, again, with the trial testimony offered in this case.

By way of brief summary, among other things, on July 5 and July 7, 2017, this defendant purchased or attempted to purchase approximately 40 certificates of deposit totaling over \$38 million from USAA Bank using his Social Security number as the account number and routing number to the Federal Reserve Bank in New York as the funding account.

In fact, during the trial, as noted in paragraph 15, the defendant did testify that he did, in fact, purchase the CDs using his Social Security number.

In that manner, he advised that he located a video online of an individual representing himself as Harvey Dent who informs individuals how to use a trust account and Federal Reserve routing numbers to pay off debt, and Beane conveyed that he decided to try this method of paying off his debt.

In fact, it's noted in paragraph 15 that the defendant testified that he kept purchasing

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CDs from USAA Bank because he, quote, "wanted to know where the end was," close quote.

At some point on July 5, 2017, co-defendant -- his co-defendant, Ms. Tucci-Jarraf, was corresponding with this defendant via Skype and had knowledge of this defendant's attempts to purchase CDs using the aforementioned method.

On July 6, 2017, this defendant executed a wire transfer of \$493,000 -- \$493,110.68 to Buddy Gregg Motor Homes, LLC for a 45-foot motor home.

Trial testimony showed once USAA Bank and Whitney Bank, the bank utilized by Buddy Gregg Motor Homes, LLC, detected potential fraud regarding this defendant's transaction, his accounts were frozen and fraud investigators began an investigation.

On July 8, 10 and 11, 2017, this defendant's co-defendant working on his behalf was involved in telephone conversations with this defendant, representatives of Buddy Gregg Motor Homes and Whitney Bank, and made assurances that the transactions were legal and legitimate.

She further informed this defendant to place the motor home in the name of a trust account

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he had created using his Social Security number and Federal Reserve routing number.

Paragraph 20 of the Presentence Report also notes this defendant's activities related to purchase of a Ford Super Duty pickup truck for a list price of \$80,510.86, or total price of \$86,000, and the defendant purchased the vehicle with a written check, and after the fraudulent activity of the defendant was discovered by USAA Bank, the defendant returned that truck to Ted Russell Ford on July 10, 2017.

And then paragraphs 21 through 23 of the Presentence Report set forth in more detail this defendant's activities regarding the subject motor home.

Paragraph 25 notes the total intended loss attributed to defendant Beane is no less than \$38,994,967, and paragraph 27 under the victim impact provision of the Presentence Report notes that the amount of restitution for which defendant is responsible is \$510,589.02.

Turning next to the history and characteristics of this defendant, the defendant is, I believe, currently 50 years of age. He was born in North Carolina, primarily reared by his mother.

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He has one brother and one sister. He's never been married, has no children.

Again, he's been a lifelong resident of
North Carolina with the exception of the past
several years where he resided in the Eastern
District of Tennessee.

According to the defendant, he graduated from high school in 1985, and was in the United States Air Force from 1998 (sic) to 1993.

Vocationally the defendant states he's been employed in the car detailing business as a warehouse manager and with a graphics company.

He reports being in relatively good health with no known physical limitations, no history of mental or emotional health treatment, no substance abuse history, other than rare use of alcohol and experimentation with marijuana in -- several decades ago in his 20s.

The defendant does have a limited criminal history. He's been convicted of offenses of trespassing, possession of marijuana, no driver's license, wilful destruction by tenant, driving while impaired, and driving without a license, all resulting in a criminal history category of II in this case.

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With this background in mind, the Court then considers the need for the sentence imposed to reflect various factors, including, but not limited to, the seriousness of the offense.

Again, the Court heard testimony in this case, including by the defendant, as well as others, over a multi-day period.

The facts deduced at trial, the evidence deduced at trial, the facts as set forth in the Presentence Report related to this defendant's offense conduct. Again, as highlighted by particularly the loss attributed to this defendant and the amount of restitution owing all constitutes a serious offense conduct on this defendant's part, in terms of his violations of multiple federal offenses, again, bank fraud, wire fraud, and conspiracy to commit money laundering.

The Court considers the need to promote respect for the law and provide just punishment.

Again, taking into consideration the level, scope and seriousness of the defendant's offense conduct and also taking into consideration his demonstrated lack of respect for the law, and, again, the need to provide just punishment, given the seriousness of his offense conduct, and also taking into

consideration his somewhat limited criminal -- past criminal history.

The Court does consider the need for adequate deterrence. The Court finds a need for specific deterrence in this case based on the defendant's offense conduct.

The Court also considers general deterrence; that is, fashioning a sentence that hopefully would act as a general deterrent to others similarly situated to this defendant who may contemplate the undertaking of similar crimes in the future. And the Court also considers the need to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant.

Again, while his previous criminal history is somewhat limited, his current offense conduct is serious, and, again, given his statement regarding his belief in the lack of authority or jurisdiction over him, the Court is concerned and does find the need to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant, given his positions in this case.

The Court considers the need to provide the defendant with training, education and medical treatment. The Court does not find the need for

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substance abuse or mental health treatment in this case.

While the defendant is -- from a guideline standpoint is facing a lengthy sentence, the Court does believe the defendant would benefit from additional educational and particularly vocational training opportunities that may be afforded to him by the Bureau of Prisons.

To the extent the Court does or the Presentence Report does discuss any treatment, the Court would note that it is not intending to and is not imposing or lengthening the defendant's prison sentence to enable him to complete a treatment program or otherwise promote rehabilitation.

The Court also notes under § 3553 that the advisory guidelines are intended, in part, to carry out the national policies as articulated by Congress and that sentences be uniform across the country, to the extent possible, and be based on the offender's actual conduct and history, and the Court has previously noted, as the Presentence Report notes, a need to provide restitution in this case.

In light of everything discussed, including the guideline range and the relevant § 3553 factors, and considering the arguments and

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positions of the parties, the Court is going to impose a guideline sentence in this case of 155 months. For all the reasons discussed, the Court finds this sentence to be sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes of 18 U.S.C. § 3553.

Pursuant to 18 United States Code § 3553(c)(1), the Court notes that it finds a sentence within the guidelines range at this range to be justified based upon the Court's belief that such a sentence adequately reflects the seriousness of the instant offenses, provides adequate deterrence, and protects the public from further crimes being committed by the defendant.

The Court will also impose a period of supervised release in this case in total of five years, and the Court will also impose the special conditions of supervised release in addition to the general and mandatory conditions, the special conditions found in paragraph 80 of the Presentence Report, to which there has not been specific objection. These relate to a special search condition during a period of supervised release, as well as in light of the restitution being ordered and the forfeiture being entered. Special

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conditions related to access to financial information, credit restrictions, and requirements regarding payment of financial penalties. The Court finding these special conditions of supervised release to be reasonably related to the several sentencing factors discussed by the Court to involve no greater deprivation of liberty than reasonably necessary for those several sentencing purposes and to be consistent with pertinent policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.

Finally, with respect to paragraph 53 of the Presentence Report, the pending charge in Jasper County, South Carolina, Docket No. 2014-GS-2700554, the Court recognizes its discretion, pursuant to applicable law and guidelines provisions, to run the sentence in this case concurrent, partially concurrent or consecutive to the prior undischarged sentence of imprisonment, and while the sentence in that case is un- -- the Court would find it to be unrelated, which might speak to a consecutive sentence being imposed, there was testimony about -- at the trial, it was tied into this trial, if you will, and was the subject of some testimony, and in light of that, in light of the length of the sentence imposed in this case, the

Court will run the sentence in this case concurrent to any sentence arising from the sentence imposed due to violations in Jasper County, South Carolina.

Accordingly and pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it is the judgment of the Court as to Counts 1 through 7 that the defendant, Randall Keith Beane, is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a total term of imprisonment of 155 months.

This sentence consists of a term of 120 months as to each of Counts 1 through 5 and 155 months as to each of Count 6 and 7 to run concurrently.

It's further ordered that you shall make restitution in the amount of \$510,589.02 to USAA Bank in accordance with 18 United States Code §§ 3663 and 3663(a) or any other statute authorizing restitution.

Restitution shall be paid in full immediately. The government may enforce the full amount of restitution ordered at any time pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. §§ 3612, 3613 and 3664(m).

The U.S. Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Probation Office and the U.S. Attorney's Office shall monitor payment of restitution and reassess

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and report to the Court any material change in your ability to pay.

You shall make restitution payments from any wages you may earn in prison in accordance with the Bureau of Prisons Inmate Financial Any portion of restitution Responsibility Program. not paid in full at the time of your release from imprisonment shall become a condition of supervision.

The Court finds you do not have the ability to pay interest on the restitution ordered. Interest is waived.

Upon release from imprisonment, you shall be placed on supervised release for a total term of five years, consisting of three years as to each of Counts 1 through 5 and five years as to each of Counts 6 and 7 to run concurrently.

While on supervised release, you shall not commit another federal, state or local crime. You must not unlawfully possess and must refrain from use of controlled substances and comply with the standard conditions adopted by this court in Local Rule 83.10.

In particular, you must not own, possess or have access to a firearm, ammunition,

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destructive device or other dangerous weapon. You shall cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer and, again, comply with the special conditions as set forth in the Presentence Report and previously articulated by the Court.

Title 18 United States Code §§ 3565(b) and 3583(g) require mandatory revocation of supervised release for possession of a controlled substance, ammunition or firearm, or for refusal to comply with drug testing.

Pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. § 3013, you shall pay a special assessment fee in the amount of \$700 which shall be due immediately.

The Court finds you do not have the ability to pay a fine, however, and will waive the fine in this case.

Pursuant to Rule 32 of the Federal
Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Court advises you
may have the right to appeal the sentence imposed in
this case. The Notice of Appeal must be filed
within 14 days of entry of judgment. If you request
and so desire, the Clerk of Court can prepare and
file the Notice of Appeal for you.

It's further ordered you be remanded to the custody of the Attorney General pending

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designation by the Bureau of Prisons.

Ms. Davidson, does the government have any objection to the sentence just pronounced that has not previously been raised?

MS. DAVIDSON: No, Your Honor, we have no objections, but it's my understanding that the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture must also be announced orally.

THE COURT: All right. The Court has previously entered the Preliminary Order of Forfeiture, but the Court does announce the entry of a Preliminary Order of Forfeiture in accordance with applicable law, specifically the forfeiture of a 2017 Entegra Cornerstone 45B 45-foot diesel motor home, VIN No. 4VZVU1E94HC082572, topaz in color, with eight wheels, and a money judgment in favor of the United States and against the defendant, Randall Keith Beane, for \$553,749.99, representing the minimum amount of proceeds Randall Keith Beane personally obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the criminal violations of 18 United States Code §§ 1343 and 1344.

Anything further from the government?

MS. DAVIDSON: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Beane, do you

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as defendant have any objections to the sentence 1 2 just pronounced that has not previously been raised? Yes, I object to the 3 THE DEFENDANT: 4 sentencing. You have no authority or jurisdiction 5 to sentence me; standing documents 147, 148, 149, 6 150, and 151. 7 THE COURT: All right. Other than 8 objections related to the authority and the 9 jurisdiction of the Court, do you have any other 10:50AM 10 objections to the sentence just pronounced not 11 previously raised? 12 THE DEFENDANT: No. 13 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 14 And the Court has previously addressed 15 defendant's continuing objections to the authority and jurisdiction of the Court and would repeat and 16 reincorporate its oral and written pronouncements in 17 18 that regard. So anything further we need to take up 19 10:51AM 20 this morning from either side? Ms. Davidson? 21 No, Your Honor. MS. DAVIDSON: 22 THE COURT: Mr. Beane? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I'd like to appeal the 24 sentencing. 25 THE COURT: All right. You'd like the

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	1	Clerk to file a Notice of Appeal for you?	
	2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.	
	3	THE COURT: All right. The Court will	
	4	direct the Clerk to do so.	
	5	Anything further, Mr. Beane?	
	6	THE DEFENDANT: No.	
	7	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.	
	8	Anything further from the government?	
	9	MS. DAVIDSON: No, Your Honor.	
10:51AM	10	THE COURT: All right. Then we'll stand in	
	11	recess.	
	12	Thank you, everyone, for being here	
	13	this morning.	
	14	THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. This	
	15	honorable court should stand in recess until 1:30.	
	16	(Which were all the proceedings	3
	17	had and herein transcribed.)	
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1 C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E2 STATE OF TENNESSEE 3 COUNTY OF KNOX I, Teresa S. Grandchamp, RMR, CRR, do hereby 4 5 certify that I reported in machine shorthand the 6 above proceedings; that the foregoing pages were 7 transcribed under my personal supervision and constitute a true and accurate record of the 8 9 proceedings. I further certify that I am not an attorney 10 11 or counsel of any of the parties, nor an employee or 12 relative of any attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor financially interested in the 13 14 action. 15 Transcript completed and signed on Wednesday, 16 August 1, 2018. 17 18 19 TERESA S. GRANDCHAMP, RMR, CRR 20 Official Court Reporter 21 22 23 2.4 25